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EXAMINER

FABER, DAVID

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/705,927	Applicant(s) KLOBA ET AL.	
	Examiner DAVID FABER	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,7,9-13,16,18-22,25 and 27-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,7,9-13,16,18-22,25 and 27-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/11/08</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 2 February 2009.

This office action is made Non-Final.

2. Claims 8, 17, 26, and 31-33 have been cancelled.
3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 16, 18-20, 22, 25, and 27-30 have been amended.
4. The objection to Claims 9 and 17 has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 31-33, under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Whitledge et al (US Patent #6,925,595, filed 10/5/1998) in further view of Lindsay et al (US Patent 6,754,670, filed 12/17/1999) in further view of Burkett et al (US Patent #6,671,853, filed 7/15/1999) in further view of Dan et al (US Patent 6,560,639, filed on 2/12/1999) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.
5. Claims 1-4, 7, 9-13, 16, 18-22, 25, and 27-33 are pending. Claims 1, 10, 19, and 28-30 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

6. The information disclosure statement filed 11 September 2008 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. In addition, the information disclosure statement filed fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR

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1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the references listed in NPL Documents fail to list the reference pertinent pages. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. The indicated allowability of claims 9, 18, 27 and 28-30 are withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Gerald et al. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

10. Claim 30 recites the limitation "said ninth computer readable program code means" in lines 25-26. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 1-3, 7, 10-12, 16, 19-21, and 25 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitledge et al (US Patent #6,925,595, filed 10/5/1998) in further view of Lindsay et al (US Patent 6,754,670, filed 12/17/1999) in further view of Burkett et al (US Patent #6,671,853, filed 7/15/1999)

As per independent Claim 1, Whitledge et al discloses a method comprising:

- Determining layout and rendering parameters based on device information (e.g., Column 8, lines 5-15: Discloses obtaining device-conversion preferences that are to be used to convert an original electronic document into converted electronic document that would allow it to be displayed on a smaller display with a lower resolution, which includes a PDA (Column 21, lines 1-2) The device-conversion preferences would inherently describe the specifications of the display screen of the device which in other words, disclose the resolution, screen size and video information.)
- Parsing requesting content into a document having a plurality of discrete objects, each discrete object having a format based on at least said layout and rendering parameters. (Column 8, lines 19-27: Discloses converting content, wherein content includes objects such as text, images, video, audio, based on preferences into a document. One embodiment includes parsing content into a document that includes converting the content based on the conversion preferences. (Column 23, lines 9-40; FIG 8B)

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- Generating a document table for said document. (Column 24, lines 35-40: Discloses in a embodiment where selected, wherein selected can be all, hypertext elements references (points to the elements) are saved into a symbol table so they can used in other expression or documents.
- modifying an object of said content stream (Column 23, lines 9-54: Discloses content, such as image, being altered or modify to accustom to the PDA device conversion preferences during the process being received by the PDA.)
- transmitting said content stream to a hardware device. (Column 8, lines 29-34, 40-47)

Whitledge et al discloses converting a original electronic document that contains content into a converted electronic document based on conversion preferences.

However, Whitledge et al fails to specifically disclose the original electronic document contains a plurality of pages. On the other hand, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a document may contain more than one page within it. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Whitledge et al's document to contain more than one pages since it would have provided the benefit of keeping single page document related to each other in one location and reducing the number of total documents which would prevent documents relating to each other being lost or misplaced.

Furthermore, Whitledge fails to specifically disclose the document table wherein the document table includes a first pointer and a second pointer associated with a

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discrete object, wherein the first pointer is used to access a method associated with the discrete object, and wherein the second pointer points to the discrete object. However, Lindsay et al discloses a relational table mapping within object oriented system wherein the table is mapped (pointing) to an attribute object and associated get/set methods associated the attribute object. (Col 3, line 67- Col 4, line 10) Thus, Lindsay et al discloses a pointer pointing to an object (attribute object), a form of an attribute pointer, and another pointer pointing to access a instance method associated with the object (get/set methods), a form of a vtable pointer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the Applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al with Lindsay et al's methods since Lindsay et al's method would have provided the benefit of wherein the object oriented system retains flexibility to accommodate changes and increases efficiency.

In addition, Whitledge et al, and Lindsay et al fails to specifically disclose inputting said document content into a content stream wherein said content stream includes the plurality of objects, and inputting said document table into said content stream. However, Burkett et al discloses parsing a document into DOM trees and having the tree be streamed into a binary format in which the streamed objects are known as serialized objects. In addition, any embedded or referenced objects are processed recursively during the process. (Column 3, lines 1-26; line 64 – Column 4, line 2) Furthermore, Burkett et al states the streaming process includes identifying portions or fragments of a document wherein the fragments are written (inputted) into a serialized binary format, thus containing all the fragments or objects are in the content

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stream. (Abstract, lines 5-10) Therefore, a plurality of objects are presented in the content stream when the fragments are parsed and streamed as serialized binary data. Furthermore, when the document is serialized where its parsed into a DOM tree then serialized, it begins with the root node of the tree, and recursively descends through the lower-level tree nodes. Thus, the tree is serialized (inputted) into a stream in a defined order by levels as it starts with top node, and serialize each node as it descends into lower levels. When finished, the stream is written onto a communications channel. (Column 3, lines 1-26; line 64 – Column 4, line 2) Whitledge et al discloses an embodiment in by parsing a document first into a DOM tree, and creating a table comprising object references before converting the document. (FIG 9-12, Column 24, lines 9- Column 25, lines 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the Applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al with Lindsay et al's methods since Burkett et al's method would have provided the benefit of wherein documents encoded can be more efficiently processed.

As per dependent Claim 2, Claims 2 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is similar rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Whitledge et al discloses a method wherein said object-by-object basis corresponds to distinguishable pieces of request content. (Column 21, line 11 - Column 23, lines 40; FIG 8B: Discloses different objects, text and images, are identified as text and images making them distinguishable.)

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As per dependent Claim 3, Whittedge et al discloses a method wherein said document table provides points of reference to the objects of said document content (Column 24, lines 35-40: Discloses in a embodiment where selected, wherein selected can be all, hypertext elements references (points to the elements) are saved into a symbol table so they can used in other expression or documents.

As per dependent Claim 7, Whittedge et al discloses said storing said content stream to a mobile device. (Column 8, lines 29-34; 40-47: Discloses receiving a converted document wherein when the document is received, its inherently saved to temporary memory buffer for further operation.)

As per independent claim 10, Claim 10 recites a system for performing the method of Claim 1 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 11, Claim 11 recites similar limitations as in Claim 2, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 12, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 3, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 16, Claim 16 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent claim 19, Claim 19 recites a computer program product... for performing the method of Claim 1 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 2, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claim 3, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 25, Claim 25 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

13. Claims 4, 13, and 22 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitledge et al (US Patent #6,925,595, filed 10/5/1998) in further view of Lindsay et al (US Patent 6,754,670, filed 12/17/1999) in further view of Burkett et al (US Patent #6,671,853, filed 7/15/1999) in further in view of Barron (US Patent #6,665,709, filed 3/27/2000).

As per dependent Claim 4, Whitledge et al discloses compressing said document content (Column 23, lines 9-54: Discloses image size being reduced or compressed of its original size to be able to meet the conversion preferences.)

However, Whitledge et al, Lindsay et al, and Burkett fail to specifically disclose encrypting said document content. However, Barron discloses a method of encrypting electronic data into an encrypted data packet. (Column 6, Claim 1, line 48-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al, Lindsay et al, and Burkett's methods with Barron's method since Barron's method would have facilitated virtually impregnable security for the delivery, storage and sharing of documents and files.

As per dependent claim 13, Claim 13 recites similar limitations as in Claim 4, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 22, Claim 22 recites similar limitations as in Claim 4, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

14. Claims 9, 18, 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitledge et al (US Patent #6,925,595, filed 10/5/1998) in further view of Lindsay et al (US Patent 6,754,670, filed 12/17/1999) in further view of Burkett et al (US Patent #6,671,853, filed 7/15/1999) in further view of Gerald et al (US Patent 6,092,079; patented 7/18/2000; filed on 4/7/1998)

As per dependent claim 9, Whitledge et al, Lindsay et al, and Burkett et al fail fails to specifically disclose copying said object to a new memory space for modification, altering said object with said instance methods and updating the attribute pointer to the memory space of said object that has been altered. However, Gerard et al discloses updating an object by making a copy of the object in memory (thus new memory space for modification) wherein the object is updated (altered) by different called methods, and the data pointer (points to the object data (Col 5, lines 20-21) is updated to point to from data section of the original object to the data section of the copied object. (Col 7, line 45 – Col 8, line 10; Col 8, line 63-66; Col 9, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al, Lindsay et al, and Burkett 's methods with Gerald et al's method since Gerald et al would have provided the benefit of an efficient and less costly method of updating persistent objects in an object oriented computer system.

As per dependent claim 18, Claim 18 recites similar limitations as in Claim 9 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 27, Claim 27 recites similar limitations as in Claim 9 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

15. Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whittedge et al (US Patent #6,925,595, filed 10/5/1998) in further in view of Barron (US Patent #6,665,709, filed 3/27/2000) in further view of Burkett et al (US Patent #6,671,853, filed 7/15/1999) in further view of Lindsay et al (US Patent 6,754,670, filed 12/17/1999) in further view of Gerald et al (US Patent 6,092,079; patented 7/18/2000; filed on 4/7/1998).

As per independent Claim 28, Whittedge et al discloses a method comprising:

- Determining layout and rendering parameters based on mobile device information (e.g., Column 8, lines 5-15: Discloses obtaining device-conversion preferences that are to be used to convert an original electronic document into converted electronic document that would allow it to be displayed on a smaller display with a lower resolution, which includes a PDA (Column 21, lines 1-2) The device-conversion preferences would inherently describe the specifications of the display screen of the device which in other words, disclose the resolution, screen size and video information.)
- Parsing requesting content into a document having a plurality of discrete objects, each discrete object having a format based on at least said layout

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- and rendering parameters. (Column 8, lines 19-27: Discloses converting content, wherein content includes objects such as text, images, video, audio, based on preferences into a document. One embodiment includes parsing content into a document that includes converting the content based on the conversion preferences. (Column 23, lines 9-40; FIG 8B)
- Generating a document table based on said object-by-object basis for said document content. (Column 24, lines 35-40: Discloses in a embodiment where selected, wherein selected can be all, hypertext elements references (points to the elements) are saved into a symbol table so they can used in other expression or documents.
 - compressing said document content according to said object-by-object basis (Column 23, lines 9-54: Discloses image size being reduced or compressed of its original size to be able to meet the conversion preferences.)
 - modifying an object of said content stream, wherein said object corresponds to distinguishable pieces of said requested content. (Column 23, lines 9-54: Discloses content, such as image, being altered or modify to accustom to the PDA device conversion preferences during the process being received by the PDA.)
 - transmitting said content stream to a mobile device. (Column 8, lines 29-34, 40-47)

Whitledge et al discloses converting a original electronic document that contains content into a converted electronic document based on conversion preferences.

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However, Whitledge et al fails to specifically disclose the original electronic document contains a plurality of pages. On the other hand, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a document may contain more than one page within it. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Whitledge et al's document to contain more than one pages since it would have provided the benefit of keeping single page document related to each other in one location and reducing the number of total documents which would prevent documents relating to each other being lost or misplaced.

However, Whitledge et al fails to specifically disclose encrypting said document content according to said object-by-object basis. However, Barron discloses a method of encrypting electronic data into an encrypted data packet. (Column 6, Claim 1, line 48-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al with Barron's method since Barron's method would have facilitated virtually impregnable security for the delivery, storage and sharing of documents and files.

Whitledge et al and Barron fail to specifically disclose inputting said document content into a content stream according to said object-by-object basis wherein said content stream includes the plurality of objects, and inputting said document table into said content stream according to said object-by-object basis, wherein said document and said document table form said content stream according to said mobile device information. However, Burkett et al discloses parsing a document into DOM trees and

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having the tree be streamed into a binary format in which the streamed objects are known as serialized objects. In addition, any embedded or referenced objects are processed recursively during the process. (Column 3, lines 1-26; line 64 – Column 4, line 2) Furthermore, Burkett et al states the streaming process includes identifying portions or fragments of a document wherein the fragments are written (inputted) into a serialized binary format, thus containing all the fragments or objects are in the content stream. (Abstract, lines 5-10) Therefore, a plurality of objects are presented in the content stream when the fragments are parsed and streamed as serialized binary data. Furthermore, when the document is serialized where its parsed into a DOM tree then serialized, it begins with the root node of the tree, and recursively descends through the lower-level tree nodes. Thus, the tree is serialized (inputted) into a stream in a defined order by levels as it starts with top node, and serialize each node as it descends into lower levels. When finished, the stream is written onto a communications channel. (Column 3, lines 1-26; line 64 – Column 4, line 2) Whitledge et al discloses an embodiment in by parsing a document first into a DOM tree, and creating a table comprising object references before converting the document. (FIG 9-12, Column 24, lines 9- Column 25, lines 67)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the Applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al with Barron's methods since Burkett et al's method would have provided the benefit of wherein documents encoded can be more efficiently processed.

Furthermore, Whitley, Barron and Burkett et al fail to specifically disclose the document table wherein the document table includes a first pointer and a second pointer associated with a discrete object, wherein the first pointer is used to access a method associated with the discrete object, and wherein the second pointer points to the discrete object. However, Lindsay et al discloses a relational table mapping within object oriented system wherein the table is mapped (pointing) to an attribute object and associated get/set methods associated the attribute object. (Col 3, line 67- Col 4, line 10) Thus, Lindsay et al discloses a pointer pointing to an object (attribute object), a form of an attribute pointer, and another pointer pointing to access an instance method associated with the object (get/set methods), a form of a vtable pointer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the Applicant's invention to have modified Whitley et al, Barron, and Burkett et al's methods with Lindsay et al's methods since Lindsay et al's method would have provided the benefit of wherein the object oriented system retains flexibility to accommodate changes and increases efficiency.

Whitley et al, Barron, Burkett et al and Lindsay et al fail to specifically disclose copying said object to a new memory space for modification, altering said object with said instance methods and updating the attribute pointer to the memory space of said object that has been altered. However, Gerard et al discloses updating an object by making a copy of the object in memory (thus new memory space for modification) wherein the object is updated (altered) by different called methods, and the data pointer (points to the object data (Col 5, lines 20-21) is updated to point to from data section of

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the original object to the data section of the copied object. (Col 7, line 45 – Col 8, line 10; Col 8, line 63-66; Col 9, lines 45-51)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al, Barron, Burkett et al and Lindsay et al's methods with Gerald et al's method since Gerald et al would have provided the benefit of an efficient and less costly method of updating persistent objects in an object oriented computer system.

As per independent claim 29, Claim 29 recites similar limitations as in Claim 28 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent claim 30, Claim 30 recites similar limitations as in Claim 28 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments filed 2 February 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

17. On pages 14-17, in regards to independent claims 1, 10, and 19, Applicant argues that Whitledge, Lindsay, and Burkett fails to specifically teach or disclose accessing an object pointer that includes a vtable pointer and an attribute pointer. However, the Examiner disagrees.

According to the claim language of the claim limitations, the limitations fail to specifically to disclose what an vtable pointer or an attribute pointer is other than for accessing instance methods or accessing said object within said content stream,

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respectively. In addition, the Examiner respectfully submits the Applicant fail to specifically define what a vtable point or an attribute pointer within the arguments or from the specification. Therefore, based on the claim language of the claim limitations, the Examiner admits that Whitledge fails to specifically teach or disclose accessing an object pointer that includes a vtable pointer and an attribute pointer. However, Lindsay et al discloses a relational table mapping within object oriented system wherein the table is mapped (pointing) to an attribute object and associated get/set methods associated the attribute object. (Col 3, line 67- Col 4, line 10) Thus, Lindsay et al discloses a pointer pointing to an object (attribute object), a form of an attribute pointer, and another pointer pointing to access an instance method associated with the object (get/set methods), a form of a vtable pointer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the Applicant's invention to have combined Whitledge et al with Lindsay et al's methods since Lindsay et al's method would have provided the benefit of wherein the object oriented system retains flexibility to accommodate changes and increases efficiency.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/David Faber/
Examiner, Art Unit 2178

	/CESAR B PAULA/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178
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